

2025 年中考英语总复习：阅读理解 刷题练习题 30 篇

附答案及解析

I soon saw two pirates (海盜) lying at the back of the ship. One was dead. The other, Israel Hands, was hurt and calling for rum (朗姆酒). I gave Hands the rum. As he drank it, the colour returned to his cheeks.

“I am taking over this ship, Mr Hands,” I said. “You will treat me as your Captain Jim.”

He looked at me sourly, but he could do nothing. I then took down the Jolly Roger flag and threw it into the sea.

“You want to get ashore (海岸), now you need my help.” said Hands, “Tie up my wound, then I’ll tell you how to sail the ship.”

“I want to get to North Inlet.”

Hands agreed to help me, and the Hispaniola was sailing along the coast of Treasure Island. I tied up the knife wound in his leg with a cloth. After eating and drinking, he looked better.

We soon arrived at the North Inlet. Hands was very good at guiding me in, we turned into the beach, and came easily to have a rest.

I was busy bringing the ship in and forgot to watch Hands. When I turned around, Hands was standing behind me, his knife ready. I quickly climbed up the ropes and prepared both my guns.

“One more move, I’ll kill you! Mr Hands.” I shouted.

Suddenly, a knife flew through the air to me, both guns in my hands fired, and fell into the sea together with Israel Hands.

Then I climbed off the ship and swam ashore. I arrived at the fort (城堡) and walked in when my foot touched someone’s leg. Someone was sleeping on the ground. He moved but did not wake. Then suddenly a shrill (尖厉的) voice called out in the darkness:

“Pieces of eight! Pieces of eight!”

It was Long John Silver’s parrot, Captain Flint!

“Who is it?” Silver cried.

I turned to escape, but someone closed his arms around me and held me tight.

----- From *Treasure Island*

1. Why did Jim help Hands tie up the wound in his leg?
 - A. Because Jim took a pity on Hands.
 - B. Because Jim got on well with Hands.
 - C. Because Hands would be his new captain.
 - D. Because Hands could guide Jim to sail the ship.
2. What does the underlined word “sourly” mean in the story?
 - A. Angrily.
 - B. Sadly.
 - C. Politely.
 - D. Patiently.
3. Which is the correct time order according to the story?
 - a. I climbed off the ship and swam ashore.
 - b. I climbed up the ropes with guns quickly.
 - c. A knife hurt me and Hands fell into the sea.
 - d. After drinking and eating, Hands feels better.
 - e. We turned into the beach, and came to have a rest.
 - A. e-b-c-d-a
 - B. d-e-b-c-a
 - C. c-e-b-d-a
 - D. d-b-e-c-a
4. What can we infer from the story?
 - A. Jim was caught by Silver at the fort.
 - B. Jim was one of the pirates in this story.
 - C. There were only two pirates in the ship.
 - D. Hands arrived at the fort with Jim at last.



The Yellow River is known as the mother river of the Chinese people. However, flood control and disaster forecasts (灾害预报) of the river have always been challenging for people. Now, scientists can better work on these problems by giving the river a digital twin.

The digital twin of the Yellow River uses different kinds of technologies,

including big data, artificial intelligence and the internet of things. Devices(设备)are set up along the river to collect and transmit (传送) information to the center. Based on the information, a 3D model of the river is showed on the computer screen. It's like the Yellow River has a twin that describes its real conditions.

One big thing in the digital governance (治理) is “smart stones”. A smart stone is a detector (探测器) with chips, a battery, and a signal transmitter. They are put in important dikes (堤坝) to record and report the movement of dike stones. If it feels any movement of the dikes stones, it will send an alarm to the center for quick response.

In the sky, there are flying drones (无人机). They are designed to look at the river, its dikes and flood prevention projects. The drones provide researchers with photos and information. The researchers use this information to update a 3D model to watch the changes of water to avoid disasters.

Under the water and up in the sky, intelligent systems are helping to protect the Yellow River. According to the Ministry of Water Resources, in the future, we can expect to see an even more complete digital system for the river.

5. What does the digital twin of the Yellow River do?
 - A. To warn people to protect Yellow River.
 - B. To improve flood control and disaster prevention.
 - C. To do research with the history of the Yellow River.
 - D. To collect and transmit information to tourist center.
6. What are “smart stones” in this system used to do?
 - A. To repair the dikes along the river.
 - B. To prevent the dike stones moving into the river.
 - C. To monitor and report the movement of dike stones.
 - D. To send pictures of the stones along the dikes to the center.
7. How do flying drones work above the Yellow River?
 - A. They update 3D model to avoid disasters.
 - B. They tell weather changes along the river.

- C. They send photos and information to researchers.
 - D. They watch the dikes but flood prevention projects.
8. What is the main idea of this passage?
- A. The Yellow River is the origin of Chinese culture.
 - B. The digital twin is helping protect the Yellow River better.
 - C. The Yellow River will avoid disasters with the digital twin.
 - D. The Yellow River is facing flood and disasters all the time.

Many universities in China are being encouraged to start offering soccer as a new undergraduate major(本科专业) this year. The purpose of that is to improve the country's physical education according to the Ministry of Education (教育部).

Soccer has been set up as a new major in 30 universities in China, including Beijing Sport University and Liaoning Normal University, according to a new notice from the Ministry of Education in March, 2024.

At the same time, more universities have set up some majors related to sports, such as sports training and physical education. Some famous universities such as Tsinghua University, Peking University and Beijing Institute of Technology have also been allowed to start offering majors in physical education.

Qian Junwei, a professor (教授) at Peking University, said that setting up undergraduate major in physical education is to meet the need of the national requirement of building high-level sports teams. He said that Peking University will train more excellent physical educators to build a strong sports country. Liu Bo, the director of the sports department at Tsinghua University, added that sports majors are expected to become popular among universities. The new soccer major might help more sports students get into university.

9. How many universities in China have set up soccer as a new major according to the text?
- A. 4. B. 10. C. 20. D. 30.
10. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?

- A. The reasons why some students want to major in soccer.
 - B. Some famous professors who can play soccer well.
 - C. The reasons why universities set up soccer as a new major.
 - D. Some famous sports teams in the universities.
11. In which part of a newspaper can we most probably read the text?
- A. Healthy. B. Culture. C. Technology. D. Education.

Me and My Brain

We all know that meaningful changes happen in our bodies during adolescence (青春期), but have you ever stopped to wonder what's actually going on inside our brains during this time?

To paint a clear picture, we should first know about ourselves with the different parts of the brain. Did you know, for example, that our brains are made up of around 100 billion nerve cells (神经细胞) called neurons (神经元)? And coming from these neurons are several branch-like structures for sending and receiving electrical signals? Every time we do or think anything, a signal is sent. The signal travels down a long structure called the axon (轴突) and, at the end, it passes across small gaps called synapses (神经元的突触) to the dendrites (树突) of another neuron, which receive the signal. In this way, messages are sent across our neural network.

Our brain structure changes greatly as we grow up. Newborn babies have almost all their neurons but few connections between them, which is why they can't do very much. After a few months however, the number of connections increases quickly, which in turn helps small kids master new skills such as walking and talking. Most brain development is completed in the first few years, but we now know that our brains continue to develop throughout our lives and perhaps the most surprising time of change and development is during adolescence.

During this period of reorganization, the brain notices a sudden increase in neurons not dissimilar to a plant growing uncontrollably in spring. Just as we cut back a plant to make it stronger and healthier, we cut back our brains. The connections that are used become stronger, whereas those which aren't used dry and die. So, the more

often an action or thought is activated, the stronger the connections become between the neurons, which in turn makes the part of the brain being used stronger. This explains why the more you do something, the better you become at it, reinforcing the old saying “practice makes perfect”. In fact, the teenage brain provides conditions for perfecting skills such as playing a musical instrument, speaking another language, or learning a difficult computer game. It could be argued that teenagers decide the development of their own grey matter through the activities they take part in and their experiences.

It may also be unsurprising to many to learn that the last part of the adolescent brain to develop is the frontal cortex (额皮质), responsible for self-control, problem solving and decision making. So, long before teens are good at abstract thinking (抽象思维) and logical decision making, they depend on the emotional center of the brain to make choices and think. So perhaps unpredictable, uncertain, risk taking teenage behaviors, often put down to hormones (荷尔蒙), may actually have more to do with what’s going on inside our brain.

12. What do we learn about the structure of the brain?
 - A. All neurons are activated when we think.
 - B. The structure of a brain cell is compared to a tree.
 - C. Neurons allow a message to travel around the brain.
 - D. The structure of a brain changes when a message is sent.
13. What does Paragraph 3 tell us?
 - A. A decision helps babies learn how to speak.
 - B. Most changes in brain happen after adulthood.
 - C. The process of brain development is continuous.
 - D. Babies are born with the ability to do anything.
14. The word “reinforcing” in Paragraph 4 probably means “_____”.
 - A. judging
 - B. challenging
 - C. supporting
 - D. limiting
15. The writer agrees that teenagers _____.
 - A. are cleverer than they used to be when they study their brains

- B. are misunderstood and they can play difficult computer games
- C. want to learn more about the changes in their brains and bodies
- D. can benefit from understanding the changes that happen in their brains

On Feb. 15, a new video model called Sora promises to create a video up to a minute long from a short text description. Just tell Sora your idea, and watch it make a video right before your eyes. Sora is described as “eye-popping”, “world-changing”, and “breathtaking, yet scaring.”

The videos from OpenAI’s Sora are full of details. One video of a Tokyo street scene shows that Sora has learned how objects fit together in 3-D: the camera goes into the scene to follow a couple as they walk past a row of shops. Sora knows how things should look in real life.



Sora looks at many videos and learns from them by breaking them into very small bits. It uses these bits to make a new video. The new video is grey at first and very messy. Then, Sora fixes the video until it looks good and smooth. Sora also gets help from ChatGPT, which turns the user’s short sentences into clear instructions. This helps Sora make the video just as you asked.

Sora may find “busy” pictures hard to understand. For example, when a person moves, things around them change. In one video created by Sora, a grandma blows the candle on a birthday cake, but the flame (火焰) doesn’t move. Sora may not be able to tell “left” from “right”.

OpenAI also says that Sora deals with occlusion well. But one problem is that they fail to follow objects when they are out of sight. For example, if a truck passes in front of a street sign, the sign might not reappear afterward.

In a video of a papercraft underwater scene, Sora has added what looks like cuts

Hilary did not like Australia, and Australia did not like Hilary. What he could do seemed to be one of two things: die or work. Then he remembered that he was not alone in the world. He had an aunt.

She was his father's only sister, but his father used to say she brought no glory (荣耀) to the family. Hilary, of course, tried to discover what she had done. It seemed that she had failed to marry a nobleman. Instead, she had chosen a husband who was connected with "trade". Of course, as soon as she became "Mrs. Parks", her brother considered her dead. Later on, Mr. Parks died and left her a lot of money. But that did not bring her back to life in her brother's opinion.

Hilary discovered his aunt's address. Luckily she remained faithful and loyal to him even after she fell ill. So Hilary's star shone again, and soon he moved into her house and lived as comfortably as a sailor who had just reached harbor. He had only about a six-pence in his pocket.

One thing was soon clear: his aunt was seriously ill, and nothing could cure her illness. Hilary was very worried. Fate had found a home for him, and was now going to throw him out of it. There was only one thing that could save him: her will (遗嘱).

"Will?" she said, "yes, I have made one. That was when I was a girl and had not much money. I left all my money to some religious people."

"Didn't you make another will when you were married?" Hilary asked.

His aunt shook her head. "No," she said in a low voice. "There was no need. When I finally had a lot of money I found I had no relations."

On the next day he went to the public library and examined a book of law. It told him what he already believed. When a woman is married, an earlier will loses its value. A new will must be made. If no new will is made, the money goes to the nearest relation. Hilary knew that he was his aunt's only relation. His future was bright.

After a few months had passed, Hilary's problems became serious. He badly needed money. He had expensive tastes, and owed a lot of money to shopkeepers. They believed in him because his aunt was rich, but the debt was terrible.

Unluckily his aunt did not want to discuss money matters at all. In the end they

had a quarrel about the small amount of ten pounds. Hilary was not very angry. He began to wonder about a new problem. Was it kind to want his aunt to live any longer? Was it not better for her to die now? While he was considering what to do, his aunt told him that she was going to send for her lawyer. So she was going to make a new will, Hilary thought. She might leave all her money to someone else. Soon he reached a clear decision. He must do a great kindness to the poor old woman.

One night when the old servant who had been nursing his aunt went off, he doubled the amount of some medicine. The total amount was too great and it could just put her to sleep forever.

“Thank you,” his aunt took the glass from his hand with a grateful look. “I want, more than anything, to sleep, and never to wake up again. Is that what you wish, Hilary? Don’t blame (责怪) me if I have some doubts about what you intended to do. Sick people get these ideas, you know. One thing I ought to explain to you. Mr. Parks never married me. He already had a wife and couldn’t marry again. That made your foolish father very angry with me... Well, if I am alive tomorrow I shall make another will in your favor (赞成). If I die tonight, you’ll get nothing.... No, Hilary, don’t try to take the glass away. If you do that, I shall know, and I don’t want to know. Goodnight, Hilary.”

Then, very carefully, she raised the glass to her mouth and drank.

20. From the story, we learn that Hilary’s aunt was _____.

- A. careless about money
- B. rude to her nephew
- C. not easy to get along with
- D. kind-hearted and wise

21. Why did Hilary’s father consider his aunt dead?

- A. Because he thought she was a shame to the family.
- B. Because she broke away from the family for a better life.
- C. Because they lost touch with each other after her marriage.
- D. Because she married a businessman with a wife against his will.

22. The underlined sentence suggests that Hilary Smith _____.

- A. decided to call in a lawyer for his aunt

- B. made a decision to put his aunt's life to an end
 - C. made up his mind to take good care of his aunt
 - D. would help his aunt to donate money to religious people
23. Which detail from the story is the climax (高潮) of the story?
- A. Hilary succeeded in escaping from the prison.
 - B. Hilary quarreled with his aunt about ten pounds.
 - C. Hilary's aunt drank the medicine her nephew prepared for her.
 - D. Hilary's aunt made a will to leave all her money to someone else.

What age does *doukou nianhua* refer to?

In one of his poems, Tang Dynasty poet Du Mu once compared girls around the age of 13 to cardamom (豆蔻) flowers in the bud (含苞待放). Since then, *doukou nianhua* has been used to describe teen girls of this age.

Ancient Chinese people liked to describe someone's age using titles (称谓), rather than the exact number. For example, *chuitiao*, meaning "straight hair", meant a hairstyle that was popular for very young children in ancient China. It was used for children from 3 to 8 years old.

Zongjiao, meaning "twisted horn", was used to describe children from 9 to 14 years old. Back then, children would divide their hair into two halves and twist each half into a knot (结) on the top of their head, just like two horns.

Shufa, meaning to tie one's hair up, was used for boys who had reached the age of 15. Boys would let down their "twisted horns" and tie up their hair in a bunch (一束) when they turned 15.

Ruoguan, or "junior cap", was used for young men in their twenties. These men would go to a hat-wearing ceremony when they turned 20 to show that they had become adults.

The "year of independence" was when a man turned 30.

At the age of 40, one "will not become puzzled".

When a man turned 50, he had reached the "year of understanding the mandate

(命令) of heaven”, meaning to become aware of one’s fate and no longer make any useless efforts.

Finally, if you were lucky to live past one hundred years, really a long life, you would be titled *qiyi* (期颐).

24. At what age do children reach the stage described by *chuitiao*?
- A. 3 to 8 years old. B. 13 years old. C. 9 to 14 years old.
D. 15 years old.
25. Which of the following titles is used to describe an adult?
- A. *zongjiao*. B. *shufa*. C. *ruoguan* D. *chuitiao*
26. What do the titles *chuitiao*, *zongjiao* and *shufa* have in common (共同之处)?
- A. These titles are from poems. B. These titles are for adults.
C. These titles are for children. D. These titles stand for long life.
27. What do the underlined word “independence” in the passage mean in Chinese?
- A. 不惑。 B. 而立。 C. 知天命。 D. 期颐。
28. What’s the best title of the passage?
- A. Interesting ancient people.
B. People of different ages hope for different things.
C. *Zongjiao*, *shufa*, and *ruoguan* are titles for ancient people.
D. Different titles in ancient times.

Would you BET on the future of this man? He is 53 years old. Most of his adult life has been a losing struggle against debt and misfortune (不幸). A war injury has made his left hand stop functioning, and he has often been in prison. Driven by heaven-knows-what motives, he determines to write a book.

The book turns out to be one that has appealed to the world for more than 350 years. That former prisoner was Cervantes, and the book was *Don Quixote* (《堂吉珂德》). And the story brings an interesting question: why do some people find new energy and creativity to the end of their days, but others find them long before?

We’ve all known people who run out of steam before they reach life’s halfway mark. I’m not talking about those who fail to get to the top. We can’t all get there. I’m

talking about people who have stopped learning on growing because they have taken in the fixed attitudes and opinions that all too often come with passing years.

Most of us, in fact, progressively narrow the variety of our lives. We succeed in our field of specialization and then become trapped in it. Nothing surprises us. We lose our sense of wonder. But, if we are willing to learn, the opportunities are everywhere.

The things we learn in maturity (成熟) seldom involve information and skills. We learn to bear (容忍) with the things we can't change. We learn to avoid self-pity. We learn that however much we try to please, some people are never going to love us — an idea that troubles at first but is eventually relaxing.

With high motivation and enthusiasm (动机和热情), we can keep on learning. Then we will know how important it is to have meaning in our life. However, we can achieve meaning only if we have made a promise to something larger than our own little egos (自我), whether to loved ones, to fellow humans, to work, or to some moral concept.

Many of us regard “promise” with such “caring” jobs as teaching and nursing. But doing any ordinary job as well as one can is in itself an admirable promise. People who work toward such excellence — whether they are driving a truck, or running a store — make the world better just by being the kind of people they are. They've learned life's most valuable lesson.

29. The passage starts with the story of Cervantes to show that _____.
- A. loss of freedom stimulates one's creativity
 - B. age isn't a block (障碍) to achieving one's goal
 - C. disability cannot stop a man fighting for success
 - D. misfortune prevents a man fighting against his fate
30. What does the underlined part “**run out of steam**” in Paragraph 3 probably mean?
- A. End one's fight for freedom.
 - B. Waste one's energy taking risks.
 - C. Miss the opportunity to succeed.

- D. Lose the interest to continue learning.
31. What does the author want to tell us in Paragraph 5?
- A. A wise man can live without self-pity.
 - B. A strong-willed man can bear suffering.
 - C. A man is supposed to satisfy people around him.
 - D. A man should learn suitable ways to deal with life.
32. What is the author's purpose in writing the passage?
- A. To stress the need of shouldering responsibilities at work.
 - B. To provide guidance on leading a meaningful adult life.
 - C. To tell the importance of having a strong will for learning.
 - D. To suggest a way of going after excellence in our lifelong career.

Open an app, place your order, and wait for your food to be delivered. This is how many young people eat in China these days. According to the latest data (数据), about 421 million Chinese people use online food delivery services. That's just half of the total number of Internet users in China.

Which group of people is ordering food online the most? It's mainly young people. A recent report by Meituan showed that 86.3% of the service's users are between 20 and 34 years old. They are the main force driving the development of the food delivery industry.

Small families depend largely on food delivery services, Chinese families have changed in size over the past ten years. In 2002, only 7.7% of families have only one person. But this number increased to 15.6% in 2017. Two-person families rose from 18.4% in 2002 to 27.2% in 2017. For small families, cooking always takes lots of time and energy, so ordering food online has become more popular.

The improvement of China's food delivery services has made more customers interested. According to Meituan's report, the average (平均) time it takes to make a food delivery dropped from 38 minutes in 2016 to 29 minutes in 2020. Many delivery apps are offering more services, delivering products such as fruit, vegetables, medicine and even flowers. As their services continue to improve, the food delivery

industry will keep growing in the future.

33. How many internet users are there in China?
A. 842 million. B. 631.5 million. C. 421 million. D. 210.5 million.
34. Why has ordering food online become more popular?
A. People are lazier than before. B. Families are becoming smaller.
C. Families prefer different food. D. People aren't good at cooking.
35. What does the writer think of the food delivery industry?
A. It will be growing well. B. Its service badly needs improving.
C. It shouldn't offer other services. D. Its development will slow down.
36. The writer introduces the topic by _____.
A. telling a story B. answering a question
C. making a comparison D. giving an example

Can you imagine people will enjoy a mouth-watering, delicious ribeye steak (肉眼牛排) without harming a single animal? Aleph Farms, a food-tech company, just created the world's first 3D-printed ribeye steak. The thick and juicy slab (厚片) smelt and tasted just like a steak. But unlike any steak found on a menu or store shelf today, this one didn't come from a slaughtered animal.

Scientists printed it with a machine which is much like a standard 3D-printer. The difference is that this printer used cells (细胞) as a form of living ink. The technology includes the printing of real living cells that are grown in a lab. They are given nutrients (养分) and kept at a temperature that lets them keep growing.

Interest in this kind of new meat has grown in recent years, partly because the technology shows it is possible. Supporters say that if meat can be printed, then no animal would need to lose its life to become people's food. So, there are plenty of reasons to be excited about the 3D-printed steak.

However, we can't get this new meat on the store shelf yet. Making meat this way is much harder and costs more than raising and killing an animal. One of the most expensive parts is the cell-growth medium (培养基). This mix of nutrients keeps the cells alive and dividing. If scientists can find lower-cost methods, we'll be in with

a chance of getting beef without killing.

37. What does the underlined word “slaughtered” in Paragraph 1 mean?
A. Wild. B. Magic. C. Wounded. D. Killed.
38. How was the 3D-printed steak created by the food-tech company?
A. It was grown from living cells in the lab. B. It was given nutrients by killing an animal.
C. It was produced by a standard 3D-printer. D. It was kept at a low temperature to grow.
39. According to the passage, the writer’s opinion about 3D-printed meat may be _____.
A. doubtful B. hopeful C. curious D. disappointed
40. Why can’t we buy 3D-printed steak in the store yet?
A. Because it’s not easy to grow cells needed to produce it.
B. Because it takes long to keep the cells alive and dividing.
C. Because it’s difficult and expensive to make this new meat.
D. Because it’s hard and expensive to raise and kill an animal.
41. What’s the passage mainly about?
A. The development of 3D-printed steak. B. The introduction of 3D-printed steak.
C. The delicious taste of 3D-printed steak. D. The advantages of 3D-printed steak.

If you are already planning to visit Yunnan, see our festival tours.

The Torch (火把) Festival

Date: July/August (days 24 to 26 of the sixth lunar month)

Location: Lijiang

It is a traditional festival among the Yi, Naxi, and Bai minority groups (少数民族). According to the ancient rule of the Naxi people, the Torch Festival should last three days, and every family should light a big torch in front of their doors for the three days.

Recommended Tour: 3-Day Ancient Lijiang Tour

The Water Splashing (泼洒) Festival

Date: April 13 to 15

Location: Xishuangbanna

It is the most important festival celebrated by the Dai people of Xishuangbanna in southern Yunnan. It includes splashing water, lantern floating and other joyful activities.

Recommended tour: 6-Day Xishuangbanna Tour

The Horse Race Festival

Date: May/June (5th of the fifth lunar month)

Location: Shangri-la

Falling on the same date as the Dragon Boat Festival, it is the biggest gathering of Tibetans in Yunnan and usually lasts about 3 days. During the celebrations, traditional performances and competitions like horse racing and wrestling (摔跤) will be held.

Recommended tour: 8-Day Yunnan Tour of the Nu River and Tengchong

The Third Month Fair of the Bai Group

Date: April/May (days 15 to 21 of the third lunar month)

Location: Dali

It is one of the most important festivals celebrated by the Bai people in Dali in western Yunnan. During the March Fair, the streets of Dali Ancient Town are packed with people selling amazing minority items.

Recommended tour: 6-Day Yunnan Minorities Tour

42. The Torch Festival and the Water Splashing Festival have the same _____.
- A. date B. location C. lasting time D. traditional event
43. Which festival will you attend if you like to buy local gifts while travelling?
- A. The Torch Festival. B. The Water Splashing Festival.
C. The Horse Race Festival. D. The Third Month Fair of the Bai Group.

44. Where is the text probably taken from?

- A. An advertising leaflet.
- B. A newspaper report.
- C. An educational magazine.
- D. A business research.



A flying car made by a China's super-car company made its first public flight on Tuesday.

China's flying cars take wing on world stage

BY TOM GREEN|WORLDDAILY|Updated:2024-01-1708:31

With innovative (革新的) technological experience, Chinese high-tech products, from new robots, electric cars, to smart phones and so on, have shown a strong ability on the international stage and become the new favourites of CES participants.

At the CES 2024 in Las Vegas, which is the most powerful tech event in the world, China's flying cars attracted media and people from all over the world.

According to the vice-president of a Hi-tech company, their flying car is for both road, driving and flying and has completed its first flight. "Drivers can easily switch between flying and driving modes," he said. "When you're driving on the road, it operates as an intelligent car. It's about the size of a regular car. In flight mode, it can take off and fly over traffic jams and rivers."

During the research and development process of flying cars, Chinese super-car companies have faced various challenges and difficulties. These challenges could be either good or bad, but they are normal. Challenge is a natural part of operating in any country. "Facing the challenges," the manager of a super-car company said, "Our first method is to stick to our goal: Developing products to solve problems for human

beings and consumers and building a new mode of transportation for the future—giving cars wings. Second, in key technologies, we insist on complete self-development. In this way, we not only can better control our costs and quality, but also improve our competitive strength.”

The influence of flying cars on human life could be great, affecting everything from daily routines to global transportation networks. However, achieving smarter travel will require further efforts.

45. Which of the following shows China’s progress in the field of high-tech?
- A. Chinese Hi-tech products have received much attention from CES.
 - B. Hi-tech companies have made a lot of money from selling their products.
 - C. Chinese tech companies have invented a lot of intelligent robots.
 - D. Buyers around the world are satisfied with the price of Chinese products.
46. What is the advantage of the flying car in flight mode?
- A. It can run at a high speed on land.
 - B. It can help drivers save much time.
 - C. It can switch into an intelligent car.
 - D. It is more convenient than a plane.
47. How do the super-car companies deal with the problems they meet?
- A. They reduce the price of the products so that they can sell more.
 - B. They ask other super-car companies from abroad for some help.
 - C. They try to avoid the difficulties when developing their products.
 - D. They stay focused on their goals and insist on self-development.
48. What is the purpose of the passage?
- A. To discuss the challenges that super-car companies faced.
 - B. To explain the importance of the flying car in people’s life.
 - C. To show China’s high technology has achieved great success.
 - D. To let readers know more about the flying cars in Las Vegas.

A bat and a ball cost \$1.10 in total, The bat costs \$1.00 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost? If you answered 10 cents, you’re not alone—most people

give the same answer (the correct answer is 5 cents). It's an example of how we often rely on intuitive (直觉的) responses—answers we feel are true. People give answers that “pop into their mind,” says scientist Steven Sloman. We don't spend much time thinking and checking whether the answer is right or wrong.

The bat and ball question helps explain why we often believe in fake news. “It is part of human nature to believe”, says Sloman. “But the trick with fake news is to know to verify”—in other words, to stop and question what you know.

In one experiment, Sloman invented a discovery called helium rain. They told a group of volunteers about it, but admitted they could not fully explain what it was. They then asked the volunteers to rate (划分等级) their own understanding of helium rain. Most volunteers rated themselves 1 out of 7, meaning they did not understand it.

The researchers then told another group of volunteers about the discovery. This time, they said that scientists could fully explain how it works. When asked to rate their understanding, the volunteers gave an average answer of 2. The scientists' confidence gave the volunteers an increased sense of their own understanding, Sloman says.

Another explanation for the spread of fake news is “motivated reasoning,” writes Adam Waytz, a professor at the Kellogg School. We are naturally more likely to believe things that confirm our existing opinions. If you already have a negative (负面的) opinion about someone, you're more likely to trust damaging stories about them. Over time, Waytz argues, “motivated reasoning can lead to a false social consensus (共识).”

So, in a world where misleading information is common, is there a way to protect ourselves? “I don't think it's possible to train individuals to verify everything that they face,” Sloman admits. “It is just too human to believe what you're told.”

However, training people to care about fact-checking is important, he argues, especially in online communities. Think of the headlines and stories that are shared on your social media feed every day. Probably these fit in with your own worldview—but perhaps not all of them are true.

“Develop a standard in your community that says, ‘We should check things and

not just take them at face value,' Sloman says. "Verify before you believe."

49. What does the underlined word "verify" mean in this passage?
- A. take a close look at something
 - B. think about something for a long time
 - C. make sure something is true
 - D. express an opinion about something
50. Which of the following is an example of "motivated reasoning"?
- A. You post a message online that gives your opinion about a news story.
 - B. You understand why your classmate is late every day because he has many excuses.
 - C. You don't believe the negative news about a player because he plays for your favourite team.
 - D. You're not sure if a story on social media is true, so you search online for more information.
51. The following paragraph can best go after.
- According to Sloman, studies show that knowledge spreads like a disease. "If everyone around you is saying they understand why a well-known person is lying, then you're going to start thinking that you understand, too." Sloman says.*
- A. Paragraph 4
 - B. Paragraph 5
 - C. Paragraph 6
 - D. Paragraph 7
52. What is the writer's attitude (态度) toward intuitive responses?
- A. Supportive.
 - B. Against.
 - C. Worried.
 - D. Unknown.

McCormick Place in Chicago is the largest convention center in North America. It's covered in glass, which is enjoyable for humans but deadly for birds. On Oct 5, nearly 1000 birds were found dead after having collided (碰撞) with the building's glass walls. Most of them died on the spot because of broken bones in their heads.

One key reason is the glass. The birds get fooled by it. During the day, the birds fly toward it as it reflects (反射) a perfect image of the sky and nearby trees. As night falls, the bright light from glass buildings attracts (吸引) the birds, who are usually guided by the light of the moon and stars. The recent collision occurred between the

night of Oct 4 and early next morning, when the lights in the building were on for an event.

Every year, nearly one billion birds collide with glass in the US, according to the US Fish and Wildlife Service. In China, bird collisions are also common. In the autumn of 2022 and the spring of 2023, the National Anti-bird Collisions Action Alliance reported a total of 190 cases of bird collision, which included several types of birds listed as second-class protected wildlife.

These sad stories could have been avoided if action had been taken. Many countries and regions have put forward building design ideas to help keep birds safe. These include using less glass in building walls and adding bird-friendly materials and stickers (贴纸) onto the buildings' walls. Turning off lights at night also helps avoid bird collisions.

Apart from regulations (规定) for bird-friendly building design, we can also do our part to save birds by putting stickers on the glass windows in our homes and closing the curtains (窗帘) at night.

53. What caused the birds' death at McCormick Place?

- A. The glass in the building.
- B. The weakness of their head bones.
- C. The strong sunlight and moonlight.
- D. The perfect images of birds on the glass.

54. Paragraph 3 mainly shows that _____.

- A. bird collisions with glass are common and serious
- B. China will take action to deal with bird collisions
- C. bird collisions with glass happen more often in the US
- D. Some bird species are endangered because of collisions

55. What is the key solution to bird collisions?

- A. To cut down light pollution.
- B. To keep birds far away from buildings.
- C. To train birds to avoid glass buildings.

- D. To change building design ideas.
56. What can we personally do to stop bird collisions?
- A. Turn on lights at night.
 - B. Add stickers on the glass windows.
 - C. Keep curtains closed in the daytime.
 - D. Use soft materials to cover the glass buildings.
57. What's the purpose of having these regulations?
- A. To change building design ideas.
 - B. To protect bird species.
 - C. To cut down light pollution.
 - D. To protect glass buildings.

In the school, there are three kinds of bullies (恃强凌弱者): those who call you bad names, those who hit you for fun and those who ask you for money.

If there's a bully calling you bad names, you'd better tell your friends. If you always stay with your friends, they won't come near to you. If a bully wants to hit you, run away from him/her!

Some young students want to make a team to fight bullies. But that is not a good idea. And it's very dangerous. You may get hurt. So it's best to run away from them. If you are strong enough, you can stop a bully by yourself. But remember to use your head, not only your hands. If you're not strong enough, you should tell your friends, teachers or your parents.

Bullies usually hurt young students on their way to school or home. You'd better stay with your friends, so they will not have a chance to hurt you.

58. Bullies will not _____.
- A. call you bad names
 - B. hit you for fun
 - C. ask you for money
 - D. help you to study
59. When a bully wants to hit you, it's best to _____.
- A. call the police at once
 - B. run away from him/her
 - C. fight with him/her
 - D. make friends with him/her
60. Which of the following is NOT true?

- A. Making a team to fight bullies is not a good idea.
 - B. Bullies usually hurt young students in the classroom.
 - C. Use your head, not only your hands.
 - D. There are three kinds of bullies in the school.
61. When you are on your way home, you'd better _____.
- A. Walk alone
 - B. Stay with your friends
 - C. Run quickly
 - D. Walk slowly
62. What's the best title for the passage?
- A. What are school bullies?
 - B. Why should we stop school bullies?
 - C. How to protect ourselves from school bullies?
 - D. How to make a team to fight bullies?

German physicist Albert Einstein is one of the most famous scientists of all time, the personification of genius and the subject of a whole industry of scholarship. In *The Einsteinian Revolution*, two experts on Einstein's life and his theory of relativity — Israeli physicist Hanoach Gutfreund and German historian of science Jürgen Renn — offer an original and penetrating (犀利的) analysis of Einstein's revolutionary contributions to physics and our view of the physical world.

For the first time ever, by setting Einstein's work in the long course of the evolution of scientific knowledge, Gutfreund and Renn discover the popular misconception of Einstein as an unconventional scientific genius who single-handedly created modern physics — and by pure thought alone.

As a large part of the book explains, Einstein typically argued that science progresses through steady evolution, not through revolutionary breaks with the past. He saw his theory of relativity not as something from scratch, but a natural extension of the classical physics developed by pioneers such as Italian astronomer Galileo Galilei and English physicist Isaac Newton in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, as well as nineteenth-century physicists.

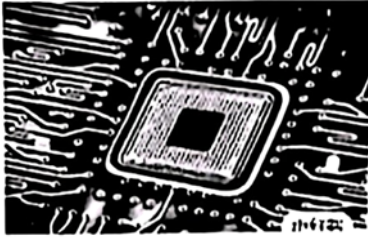
The authors highlight how classical physics cannot be separated cleanly from

modern Einsteinian physics. The book also includes substantial sections on Polish astronomer Nicolaus Copernicus and Galileo whose methods inspired Einstein. When Einstein considered himself as standing on their shoulders, he meant that, without their contributions, he would not have formulated (阐述) the theory of relativity.

The Einsteinian Revolution is an important and thought-provoking contribution to the scholarly literature on Einstein and his surprising scientific creativity between 1905 and 1925. Gutfreund and Renn might not have given the final answer as to why Einstein, of all people, revolutionized physics in the way that he did. But they argue in fascinating detail that, to understand his genius, one must take into account not just the earlier history of physics but also the history of knowledge more broadly. Although not always an easy read, the book will interest physicists and historians alike.

63. What's the attitude of Gutfreund and Renn to the popular viewpoint on Einstein?
- A. Opposing. B. Favorable. C. Ambiguous. D. Indifferent.
64. What does the underlined phrase “from scratch” probably mean?
- A. From nothing. B. Up to a certain standard.
C. By learning from others. D. With previous knowledge.
65. What does the author mean to say by mentioning the famous physicists?
- A. Their ideas were rejected by Einstein.
B. Their devotion to physics impressed Einstein.
C. Their research contributed to Einstein's success.
D. Their hard work deserved the worldwide respect.
66. Where is the text most probably taken from?
- A. A guidebook to a course. B. An introduction to a book.
C. An essay on Albert Einstein. D. A review of physics development.

Making Electronics Think



There is one thing in the world that's smaller than your fingernail. But without it, almost all of our electronic products might not work. It's the microchip (芯片)! It is one of the most important inventions in human history. How much do you know about microchips? Here are some basics for you to learn it.

What are microchips?

Microchips aren't potato chips! They are very tiny electronic devices (设备) that people use to store and manage information. There are mainly two types of microchips: logic chips and memory chips. Logic chips are like the "brain" of electronic devices—they deal with information to finish a task. Memory chips store information.

How are microchips used?

Microchips are in everything electrical from computers to cellphones, TVs, cameras, cars, airplanes, appliances and medical equipment. Microchips are also used in GPS tracking devices and identification cards and are used to keep track of activities and information.

Microchips take and process digital information and make it usable straightaway. For example, a Central Processing Unit (CPU), or processor, is the main chip in a computer. It's responsible for carrying out all the computer's tasks.

How small can microchips be?

One microchip is smaller than a button on your shirt but it has billions of transistors (晶体管). So it's easy to understand just how small the features on a chip need to be. Chip features are measured in nanometers (纳米). A nanometer is one billionth of a meter. The smaller the features in the patterns created, the more transistors can fit on a chip, and the more the chip can do.

67. What makes electronics think according to the passage?

- A. Microchips. B. Computers. C. GPS. D. Brains.
68. How many types of microchips are mentioned in the passage?
A. One. B. Two. C. Three. D. Four.
69. Which of the following is TRUE according to the passage?
A. Microchips are in everything.
B. Logic chips are used to store information.
C. A button on your shirt has billions of transistors.
D. CPU is responsible for carrying out all the computer's tasks.
70. What does the last paragraph mainly talk about?
A. The size of the microchips. B. The kinds of the microchips.
C. The price of the microchips. D. The usage of the microchips.
71. In which part of a magazine can you most likely read the text?
A. Science. B. Fashion. C. Health. D. Culture



In the past few years, cars have become smarter and smarter, In more than nine cities, there are driverless taxis in China. Across the world, many “smart roads” have been in practice, and more are being built. Some new technologies are being put to use.

- Roads that recharge (给.....充电)

Global warming has forced us to search for new energy sources. Why not look to the roads? With the right technologies, cars around the world could be producing energy as they go.

Piezoelectric (压电的) roads mix traditional asphalt (柏油) with new materials. They use vibrations (震动) from passing cars to produce electricity.

Piezoelectricity, in fact, is nothing new. It was invented in 1880.

However, it has never been widely used before now. Lancaster University is

going to change that. It has been improving the technology, including developing roadside batteries that can store the electricity.

- Built-in brain

Roads of the future may be able to know how many people are on them. They could send people updates on weather and traffic situations, and recharge electric cars as they drive.

This seems to be a dream, but a company has almost made it come true. By sensing the weight of a vehicle, the company's smart roads can record the speed of each wheel. After having collected traffic data (数据), the roads will send it to the drivers.

- Roads that never freeze

It can be dangerous to drive in snowy weather. A tech company has developed the snowless roads. When they feel snow or ice on their surfaces, the roads will heat themselves up, melting (使融化) the snow or ice away. The project has been successfully tested on a few roads and in some car parks.

72. What do Piezoelectric roads use to produce electricity?

- A. Traditional asphalt.
- B. Batteries in the roadside.
- C. Expensive materials.
- D. Vibrations from passing cars.

73. What does the underlined word "They" refer to?

- A. Roads of the future.
- B. People on the road.
- C. Traffic situations.
- D. Electric cars.

74. Which of the following can "Built-in brain" do?

① Record the speed of wheels. ② Sense the weight of a vehicle.

③ Melt the snow or ice away. ④ Send the traffic data to drivers.

- A. ①②③
- B. ①②④
- C. ②③④
- D. ①③④

75. What are "Roads that never freeze" built for?

- A. Car parking.
- B. Vehicle heating.
- C. Safe driving.
- D. Electricity storing.

76. What is the main purpose of the text?

- A. To introduce the “smart roads”.
- B. To prove the value of electric cars.
- C. To describe roadside batteries.
- D. To show dangers of snowy weather.

Members of China’s 40th Antarctic scientific team set off on November 1, 2023. The team is expected to arrive around December. They plan to finish the task in four months and return in April, 2024. This is the first time the country’s Antarctic research task will be carried out by three ships. While two icebreakers with more than 460 researchers started from Shanghai, the other ship with materials for the new research station left from Zhangjiang.

The team’s key task is building a new research station within 60 days in Antarctica. The new station will be built near the Ross Sea in the east Antarctic. It will be China’s fifth Antarctic research station, following the Great Wall set up in 1985, Zhongshan in 1989, Kunlun in 2009 and Taishan in 2014. It will be built for environmental monitoring (监控) and protection.

The building of the new research station is very important. Depending on the station, the team will carry out scientific research work on ocean environment, ocean ecosystem (生态系统) and other areas. They will also do a survey about the effect of climate change on the Antarctic ecosystem.

International cooperation is of great significance to the task. The team will work with other countries on the scientific research. They will work together on the frontier fields of Antarctic science with Norway and Australia. They will also cooperate in logistics (后勤) support with other countries, such as the USA, the UK and so on.

77. How long will the scientific team stay in Antarctica?

- A. For one month.
- B. For two months.
- C. For three months.
- D. For four months.

78. China builds the fifth Antarctic research station to _____.

- A. protect the whales in the Ross Sea
- B. monitor and protect the environment
- C. carry out the frontier fields of science

- D. take the place of the Great Wall Station
79. What will the scientific team survey about?
- A. How the station benefits the ocean ecosystem.
 - B. How the climate changes in the east Antarctic.
 - C. How human activities influence the ocean environment.
 - D. How climate change influences the Antarctic ecosystem.
80. What does the underlined word “significance” in Paragraph 4 probably mean?
- A. Importance. B. Challenge. C. Quality. D. Danger.
81. Which can be the best title for the passage?
- A. China Cooperates with Other Countries
 - B. China Offers Support to Other Countries
 - C. China Starts Its 40th Antarctic Research
 - D. China Speeds up Its Ocean Scientific Research

Wang Xinyi, a college student from Shandong, is shopping online. His shopping cart is full of domestic products. Wang is among many young Chinese who would like to use domestic products in their daily lives. According to a report, nearly 70% of the post-90s generation (一代人) and around 80% of the post-00s generation like to buy domestic products. A similar report showed that Chinese people’s interest in domestic products rose by 528% compared with 10 years ago.

You may wonder why domestic products are getting more and more popular, especially clothing, smartphones and cosmetics. That’s because they are high in quality (质量) and they also try to meet customers’ needs. Mu Mu, a student from Beijing Foreign Studies University, fell in love with a local coffee brand. “After saving a certain number of coffee boxes, you can change them for some other products. It’s really encouraging for people who care about the environment,” she said.

Another reason is that domestic brands have their creative use of traditional Chinese culture. For example, the Palace Museum has launched a collection of products inspired by traditional Chinese styles of buildings.

The rise of domestic brands shows not only Chinese people's stronger confidence and sense of national identity but also our country's growing strength in culture, technology and economy.

Let's hope that local brands will continue to improve the design and quality of their products and keep innovating to meet customer's needs.

82. What does the underlined word “**domestic**” in Paragraph 1 mean?

- A. 流行的 B. 民族的 C. 国内的 D. 外来的

83. What percent of the post-00s generation like to buy domestic products?

- A. Nearly 70%. B. About 80%. C. About 90%. D. Nearly 60%.

84. From Paragraph Two, we can infer (推断) that _____.

- A. Mu Mu likes to collect the coffee boxes
B. Mu Mu likes all the products in this coffee shop
C. Mu Mu pays much attention to the environment
D. The price of the coffee is low in this coffee shop

85. How many reasons does the writer give us for the popularity of domestic products?

- A. Two B. Three C. Four D. Five

86. In the passage, the writer hopes _____.

- A. many people will choose domestic products in the future
B. Chinese people will have stronger confidence
C. we should pay more attention to the environment
D. China will pay more attention to the quality and design of domestic products

You may not realize it, but you do it all the time. That is, begin with the end in mind. You draw up a plan before you build a house. You read instructions before you make a cake. You create an outline before you write a paper. It's part of life.

Let's have a begin-with-the-end-in-mind experience by using your imagination. Find a place where you can be alone. First, clear your mind. Don't think about anything else. Then breathe deeply, and open your brain wide. Now, let's come to the key part of the experience. In your mind, picture someone walking toward you about half a block away. At first you can't see who it is. As this person gets closer and

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